Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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By E. B. BOUST.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vandecar, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....D. W. Madden.
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon.

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S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862–tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,

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Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.

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BANKERS,

AUBURN ,TODD'S VALLEY AND

DUTCH FLAT,

Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business. 1 tf

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF PLACER CO.

WHEREAS, All just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions and by the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats we desire above all things else a restoration of the Union of these States under the Constitution of our Fathers; that we know of no such right as the right of secession; that Democracy recognizes no such dogma in her political creed, and has no sympathy or feeling in common with it.

Resolved, That as Democrats we at all times feel bound by our Democracy to give, and we will give, a free and unhesitating support to our Federal Government in whatever hands the reins of that Government may be, to assist its every constitutional effort to suppress rebellion and sustain itself from the assaults of its enemies, let them come from whatever quarter they may; and while we do so, we believe it is our right and our duty to watch with jealous care the rights of ourselves and of the people, and we reserve the right to condemn, and we will condemn that which our consciences as free men cannot approve. And if any party in power denies to us this right of conscience, we believe that party dangerous to the liberty of the people and shall never have our support.

Resolved, That the taking up arms against the government of the United States, as was done in the existing rebellion in the slave holding States is a paramount wrong beyond all justification, and for which no reasonable pretext can ever be pointed out. And while we cannot endorse the policy of the Administration, we conceive no right of rebels anywhere to complain thereof, until they have ceased to rebel—peace is restored; and having obtained pardon for treason, they come to claim their rights as law abiding citizens under the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution with its guarantees, is the only safeguard to the rights of the people; that we prefer to trust it as the production of the mature wisdom and patriotism of its framers rather than the hasty and excited impulses of party rulers; that any departure from it, be the excuse what it may, will meet our constant opposition at the ballot-box. That the plea of expediency is no just excuse for open violation of this Constitution, and in our opinion, is not only wrong but tends to weaken and destroy the union of these states and render the hope of its reconstruction impossible.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of Democratic Government and responsible for all the miseries of our distressed country.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn and repudiate the policy recommended by the President of taxing the white men of the free States, in addition to the enormous burdens imposed by the war, hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase and set free the negroes of the South, as wholly without warrant in the Constitution, unjust and visionary.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the late Proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly-plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union.

Resolved, That while remembering with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field, we tender our sympathy to the friends of those who have fallen in the defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans.

Resolved, That by the corruptions developed in the late Legislature of this State, by reckless expenditures and appropriations, by proscriptive and partizan legislation and by an evident intention to elevate the negro to citizenship, the party in power in California have shown itself unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we present this platform to the people of Placer county, and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion all those of whatever creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

THE SOLDIER'S BABY.

"A baby was sleeping,
A mother was weeping,"
Pale vigil was keeping,
For slumber had fled.
Had news from the battle,
Where death's cannon rattle,
O news from the battle!
Its father was dead.

The wife still is weeping,
The baby is sleeping,
Good angels are keeping
Watch over its bed.
Too young to know sorrow,
Or life's woes to borrow,
Must learn some to-morrow,
Its father is dead.

THE enterance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passaway, yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room, without steping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening.—Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpressible and independent, as if they did not want anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch and the boy who has the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth and crooking out his elbows, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslings. As soon as she gets at her own door he struts home, and really thinks he has gone and done it.

A HEART THAT CAN FEEL FOR ANOTHER.—"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum of one hundred pounds a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, measter?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer; "but she is not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do."

"Do they," asked the farmer; "well, write again, and say, and if my wife marries again, I will give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year. That will do, won't it measter?"

"Why, it's double the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it is generally the other way—the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again."

"Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets her 'ill deserve it."

Two military companies are being formed in Nevada county—one at You Bet and the other at North San Juan.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

ABOLITIONISTS CLASSIFIED, AND ULTRAS DENOUNCED.

It is well known to the Senate, said Mr. Clay, that I have thought that the most judicious course with abolition petitions has not been of late pursued by congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them without opposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, however, by a majority of Congress that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act definitely upon them. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners. But there is a greater difference in the form of proceeding; and, Mr. President, some experience in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with more mischievous consequences than the affliction of a positive injury. We all know that, even in private life, a violation of the existing usages and ceremonies of society cannot take place without serious prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have acquired a considerably apparent force by blending with the object which they have in view a collateral and totally diferent question arising out of an alledged violation of the rights of petition. I know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from which I differed, than to violate the right of petition in any case in which, according to its judgment, that right could be constitutionally exercised, or where the object of the petition could be safely or properly granted.—Still, it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized hold of the fact of the treatment which their petitions have received in Congress, and made injurious impressions upon the minds of a large portion of the community. This, I think, might have been avoided by the course which I should have been glad to have seen pursued.

And I desire now, Mr. President, to advert to some of those topics which I think might have been usefully embodied in a report by a committee of the Senate, and which, I am purstuaded, would have checked the progress if it had not altogether arrested the efforts of abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work would have been accomplished with much greater ability, and with much happier effect under the auspices of a committee, than it can be by me. But, anxious as I always am to contribute whatever is in my power to the harmony, concord, and happiness of this great people, I feel myself irresistably impelled to do whatever is in my power, incompetent as I feel myself to be, to dissuade the public from continuing to agitate a subject fraught with the most direful consequences.

There are three classes of persons opposed or apparently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the confederacy. In this class may be comprehended that peaceful and exemplary society of "Friends," one of whose established maxim is, an abhorrence of war in all its forms, and the cultivation of peace and good-will amongst mankind. The next class consists of apparent abolitionists—that is, those who, having been pursuaded that the right of petition had been violated by Congress, cooperate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra-abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous it may be. With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. *A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences.* With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, and in the territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducting to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, universal abolition, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil; it is avowed and proclaimed. Utterly destitute of constitutional or other rightful power, living in totally distinct communities, as alien to the communities in which the subject on which they would operate resides, so far as concerns political power over that subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they nevertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to be to manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and without moral preparation, three millions of slaves, under jurisdictions altogether separated from those under which they live.

I have said that immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means towards the attainment of a much more important end. Unfortunately, they are not the only means. Another, and much more lamentable one is that which this class is endeavoring to employ, of arraying one portion against another portion of the Union. With that view, in all their leading prints and publications, the alleged horrors of slavery are depicted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to excite the imaginations and stimulate the rage of the people in the free States against the people in the slave States. The slaveholder is held up and represented as the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements of fugitive slaves to be sold are carefully collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detestation and hatred against one entire and the largest section of the Union. And like a notorious agitator upon another theatre (Mr. Daniel O'Connell), they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President to say, that whilst I recognize in the justly wounded feelings of the Minister of the United States, at the court of St. James much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion he would better have consulted the dignity of his station and of his country in treating him with contemptuous silence. That agitator would exclude us from European society—he who himself can only obtain a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir I think the American Minister would have best pursued the dictates of true dignity by regarding the language of that member of the British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people.

But the means to which I have already adverted are not the only ones which this third class of ultra-Abolitionists are employing to effect their ultimate end. They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but impatient with the slow induence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of action. To the agency of their purpose of persuasion, they now propse to substitute the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if those should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra-Abolitionists that I would invite every considerate man in the country solemnly to pause, and deliberately reflect, not merely on our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would harry us. It is because these ultra-Abolitionists have ceased to employ the instrument of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot-box, that I am induced, upon this occasion, to address you.

There have been three epochs in the history of our country at which the spirit of abolition displayed itself. The first was immediately after the formation of the present federal government. When the constitution was about going into operation, its powers were not well understood by the community at large, and remained to be accurately interpreted and defined. At that period numerous abolition societies were formed, compromising not merely the Society of Friends, but many other good men.—Petitions were presented to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery. They were received without serious opposition, referred, and reported upon by a committee. The report stated that the general government had power to abolish slavery as it existed in the several States, and that these States themselves had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The report was generally acquiesced in, and satisfaction and tranquility ensued; the abolition societies thereafter, limiting their exertion, in respect to the black population, to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws.

The next period when the subject of slavery and abolition, incidentally, was brought into notice and dissussion, was on the memorable occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. The struggle was long, strenuous and fearful. It is too recent to make it necessary to do more than merely advert to it, and to say, that it was finally compoeed by one of those compromises characteristic of our institutions, and of which the constitution itself is the most signal instance.

The third is that in which we now find ourselves, and to which various causes have contributed. The principal one, perhaps, is British emancipation in the islands adjacent to our continent. Confounding the totally different cases of the powers of the British Parliament and those of our Congress, and the totally different conditions of the slaves in the British West India Islands and the slaves in the sovereign and independent States of this confederacy, superficial men have inferred from the undecided British experiment the practicability of the abolition of slavery in these States. All these are different. The powers of the British Parliament are unlimited, and often described to be omnipotent. The powers of the American Congress, on the contrary, are few, cautiously limited, scrupulously excluding all that are not granted, and above all, carefully and absolutely excluding all power over the existence or continuance of slavery in the several States. The slaves, too, upon which British legislation operated, were not in the bosom of the kingdom, but in remote and feeble colonies, having no voice in Parliament.—The West India slaveholder was neither representative, or represented in that Parliament.—And while I most fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of the West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination.—Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freemen as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the mother country, three or four millions of African negro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and their owners had been members of the British parliament—a case which would have presented some analogy to our own country—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practical to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain with all their embittered feelings, in the United kingdom boundless as the powers of the British government are?

Other causes have conspired with the British example to produce the exciting excitement from abolition. I say it with profound regret, and with no intention to occasion irritation here or elsewhere, that there are persons in both parts of the Union who have sought to mingle abolition with politics, and to array one portion of the Union against the other. It is the misfortune of free countries that, in high party times, a disposition too often prevails to seize hold of every thing which can strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Prior to the late election of the present President of the United States, he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much as I was opposed to his electon, and am to his administration I neither shared in making or believing the truth of the charge. He was scarcely installed in office before the same charge was directed against those who opposed his election.

It is not true—I rejoice that it is not true—that either of the two great parties in this county has any design or aim at abolition. I should consider, if it were true, that the danger to the stability of our system would be infinitely greater than any which does, I hope, actually exist. Whilst neither party can be justly accused of any abolition tendency or purpose, have profited, and both been injured, in particular localities, by the accession or abstraction of abolition support. If the account were fairly stated, I believe the party to which I am opposed has profitted much more, and been injurmuch less, than that to which I belong. But I am far, for that reason, from being disposed to accuse our adversaries of abolitionism.

DESTRUCTION OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES BY ABOLITIONISTS.—We find the following communication in the Stockton *Beacon*, under date of June 22d:

Being at the democratic meeting on Saturday night, I heard some abolitionists in the crowd question the statement made by Mr. Pendegast relating to the desecration of Catholic churches by that fanatical and intolerant party which now direct the policy of the government. The following statement from an eye-witness of these unholy and fiendish scenes, will more than corroborate the remarks of Mr. P. And I would here add, Mr. Editor, that six of the immediate relatives of the writer of this are now volunteers in Hooker's division; but if New England troops consider it more patriotic to demolish Catholic churches than fight the rebels, my kith and kin will have to turn their attention to the protection of themselves, their homes and altars, at which they and their fathers have worshiped long before the upas of Puritanism poisoned the air of this once free land. Here are the melancholly facts:

[From the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.]

OUTRAGES ON CATHOLICS.—We have been pained to hear that the Rev. Father Parks, of Petersburg, Va., was arrested and his most private papers searched by order of Gen. Scammon. Father Parks protested that he was chargeable with nothing that he was not authorized to do, by the constitution of the United States. As he was paroled, we presume nothing was found against him. The Rev. Dr. Becker, Catholic priest of Martinsburg, Va., has been again put under the ban, his church closed, and the Catholics of that region denied the sustaining and soothing ministrations of their religion. Father Becker is in exile, and his crime is that he refuses to interpolate the sacred ritual of the Church, and repeat unusual prayers prescribed by a military satrap—at least while he is denied communication with, and directions from, his Bishop.

Some Catholics of the parish entered complaint to Admiral Farragut. His reply was: "It is well for you it was not the crew of the other vessel, or you would have fared worse!" One of his officers remarked: "Good enough for the d—d seceesh rebels!"

Soldiers of a Massachusetts regiment aboard the same vessel, were meantime busying themselves at another poor little Catholic chapel at Chenale, a short distance away, also in charge of Father Mittlebron. In its neighborhood they intercepted the good priest, and demanded of him the horse he was riding. As he refused, they seized the horse, arrested him, and finally transported him to Baton Rouge, where he was imprisoned ten days. At the end of this time they put him on a dry bluff in the middls of a crevasse,, with two negroes, and a barrel of biscuit, telling him to "wait there till the rebels came for him!" This little island was swarming with alligators and poisonous snakes. Nevertheless, after three days, he found means to escape and reach his desolated home.

But a deeper cry of anguish reaches us from Lonisiana. A gentleman from that city, a devout Catholic, writing to bis us farewell on the eve of his quitting New Oelcans, furnishes us with the following facts, which our correspondent assures us cannot be discredited:

"After the Hartford and Albatross had passed Port Hudson, the crew of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, landed at Baton Rouge. They commenced to plunder the place and assaulted the Catholic church. The church is in the midst of the old parish graveyard.—The monuments there erected to the memory of the dead were broken and defaced, and much wanton damage committed. Father Mittlebron's house was then visited—he being absent at another station. All they thought of sufficient value was carried off, and the rest of his movables broken or destroyed. Next they broke into the church, overthrew the Tabernacle, and took from it the vessels that they found there. This was not enough! The blessed Host was scattered on the ground, while those monsters called out for the Catholics to 'come and look at your God!' One seized the benediction veil, exclaiming; 'This will be a nice blanket for my *horse*, when I get one.'"

Father Mittlebron's case may present a feature of peril for Lincoln's administration that they will be more submissive to than to the Lord of Heaven. The good father is a subject of France, and, we are informed, an authenticated statement of the savagery of the Puritan Yankees toward him is already on its way to France, or will be by the next steamer from this port. "Conservative" Seward will, no doubt, make ample compensation to the subject of France—and by taxes, and tariffs, and "licenses,"—or else by printing more greenbacks—gold will be procured to pay the damages to the subject of Napoleon III.

But our correspondent and informant, whose character is a guarantee for the truthfulness of what he writes us, as a sincere Catholic—horrified at what has taken place—and, as a believer in his religion, fearing further outrages, begs us, as his parting words on leaving New Orleans, to call the attention of Archbishop Hughes and Purcell, to these and other fanatical assaults upon the Catholic religion at the South, suffered at the hands of the New England soldiery.

These perhaps have shown themselves to be fast friends of Mr. Lincoln and the cabinet secretaries who control him. Their brother Catholics *appeal* to them to exert their influence for the observation of those laws of civilized warfare that were observed by our armies in Mexico, under the democratic administration of Polk. They appeal to these Archbishops, and to all distinguished Catholics who are allied in this war with Lincoln's administration, to prevent its becoming a war against the Catholic religion, at the same time that it is a war against the states and the people of the south.

STATE RIGHTS.—Hon. Wm. B. Reed, formerly minister to China, who was one of the prominent Whig leaders during the existence of that party, recently spoke at the Democratic headquarters in Philadelphia. Forney's *Press*, in noticing the speech terms it decidedtly anti-war, and peace course, and ends by giving the following:

"*The accursed doctrine of State Rights.*"—Think of these words, citizens of this sovereign State. Think of the course which, from his little Mount Ebal in Congress, this creature (Mr. Olin, of New Yosk) of a moment dares to hurl at rights which the Constitution guarantees, and which Pennsylvania had enjoyed, and fought for, before the Constitution existed.—Think of a representative from New York—a State which came into the Union too late to vote for George Washington, cursing the rights of Virginia, where Washington was born, and where, in the only border spot which civil war has not desolated, his ashes repose; where John Marshall lived and died, who, in every constitutional opinion he ever gave, recognized and respected these "accursed rights," and expressly the "sovereignty" of the States; the land of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Henry, and John Taylor of Caroline—men destined to live in story when the fierce fanatics of this day of sorrow shall be forgotten, and whose names will survive, either on the temple or its ruins, when the storm and the earthquake shall pass by.

Think, citizens of Pennsylvania, of this irreverent railer, this fit representative of a party of destruction from his place of fancied security, daring to fling his maledictions at the Keystone of the broken arch, hanging, as it does, doubtfully over the ruin and gravitating below. Think, Pennsyvanians, for such you were before the Union had an existence, and such you will probably be, if, in the Providence of God, the Union has gone from us, of these rights being cursed, which your ancestors thought they gave you. Think of this; and then I ask you, in the name of the Constitutional Democracy of Pennsylvania, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the new conflict now impending for the Constitution and rights, the inalienable, indestructible State Rights, that guard our firesides and homes. Maintain these sacred rites as you would the domestic purity of your families.—Let them be broken down, and you will sink with all your nationality. If there are no water-tight compartments, or they be destroyed, depend on it the flag won't save the ship from foundering.

VOLTAIRE'S HEART.

Whose property should the heart of a great man be? That of his family and friends, or that of his country?

Amongst the inheritances left by the Marquis de Villette, about which, in 1860, a lawsuit came before the assizes at Clermont, there was the heart of Voltaire—surely one of the rarest bequests ever made. What Shakspeare was to England—what Schiller and Goethe was to Germany—that Voltaire was to France.

And this heart was, according to the last will and testament of the Marquis be Villette, to fall into the hands of the Duc de Bordeaux, or Henry the Fifth, as the legitimists call him.

Wonderful adventures have befallen this heart. Voltaire died on the 30th of May, 1778, at Paris. The weak government, which had not dared to oppose the last triumphant assertion of the living man, now prohibited the mere mention of his name in newspaper and other writings. The Archbishop of Paris refused permission for interment, and the first minister, Maurepas, to whom the Academen sent its petitions, replied that his conscience forbade him to give his consent to the Christian burial of such a man, and there would be no harm in the people's believing that the devil had carried Voltaire off. His friends, relatives, and heirs; his niece, Madame Denis; his nephew, the Abbe Mignot; and the Marquis de Villette, in whose house, Rue Beaune, he died—had foreseen this, and determined accordingly. They dressed his body in a dressing-gown and night-cap, and put it upright in a carriage, and took it in the dead of the night to the abbey of the Bonardins, at Scelleres.—Here, among the solitary monks, the name of Voltaire was as good as unknown; the Abbe Mignot was their cure; and so Volataire was, on the 2d of June, 1778, without let or hindrance, buried in their cemetery: the interdiction of the Bishop of Troyes, to whose parish Scillieres belonged, arriving four-and-twenty hours too late at the convent.

But fate gave no rest to the earthly remains of this mighty and unquiet spirit. In 1791, four commissaries arrived in the cemetery of Scellieres; the abbey had been sold in 1790, and the monks dispersed; they came for the body of Voltaire, nay, for 230,000 livres, from Voltaire's principal heiress, Madame Denis, he promised there to erect a costly monument for the heart. And what was the costly material? The glazed Dutch tiles of an old stove, bearing the inscription—

"His spirit is everywhere, but his heart is here."

Later, the Marquis sold all the furniture and ornaments, with which Voltaire had adorned his Tusculum, and let Fernay to an English gentleman, whom he persuaded that Voltaire's heart still rested under the monument, whereas he had long ago removed it to his house in Paris. Poor heart! how it had to suffer from the unsteady caprices of its proprietor, who now abused philosophy, and cast "the heart" into the lumber room; now, awakening from his short dream about church and religion, put the relic back in his saloon, which he called "the Chamber of the Heart." on the walls of this chamber you saw the following portraits: on one side, Benedici the Fourteenth, Ganganelli, which the people of Paris wanted to carry with high honors to the Pantheon. Upon this occasion the coffin was opened, and "there," says an eye-witness, "saw Voltaire, as if in sleep, so still and calm was his face; but as the air sweeps over it, it suddenly changed, and could soon no longer be recognised." All histories of the revolution record with what pomp and splendor the Parisians carried the corpss to the Pantheon; and also, how they soon after placed Marat by his side.

When the body had been opened and embalmed, the Marquis de Villette had unlawfully appropriated the heart. A letter from the Abbe Mignot to the editor of the Mercure, informs him that Voltaire never intended or wished for such a separation, and disclaims the fact of its having taken place all; but therein the good old Abbe was mistaken. The Marquis did really possess himself of the heart, and when he had bought the chateau Ferre Buirini, Fenelon; opposite Mesdames Sevigne, Temin, Lambert, Geoffrin, Boufflers, Dudeffant, Genlis; on the other side, the poets and writers, Raint, Lambert, Chastellux, Thoma, Tressan, Marmontel, Regnal, Delille. Jules Janin, to whom we are indebted for the greater part of the details, exclaims "Profanation!"

From the hands of this man, the heart passed into those of his son, who bequeathed it, with the rest of his property, nominally to a bishop, but really to the last legitimate descendant of the Bourbons, Henry the Fifth.—Luckily, the Marquis de Villette's natural heirs have now won their lawsuit vice the bishop, and have made a present of "the heart" to the Academie Frangaise. Let us hope that there it may find rest.

KILLED.—Cept. Henry C. Mowry, who recently fell while fighting gallantly at Vicksburg, was a brother of Capt. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, who was arrested on general priciple not long since by order of the administration.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—We this week conclude what we have to say of the nominees of the Democratic party in this county:

Hugh Fitz Simmons.—This gentleman has been a resident of our county for the last thirteen years. Is a lawyer by profession; occupied the judicial position of County Judge from the organization of our county to June 1856.—During which time his actions and decisions were characterized by that spirit of fairness, courtesy and dignity which has ever followed him, both in public and private life. He is very studious and consequently well read; entertains liberal ideas and is well fitted for the position of County Judge, being industrious and wedded to the interests and welfare of the people of the county.

Henry Gooding.—It is unnecessary for us to give an extended notice of this gentleman, as the entire people of Placer county know him to be a straight-forward and competent business man, one who has served them faithfully for years. Beloved by all, irrespective of party, he will always discharge his duties with justice toward the people and credit to himself.

A. Huntley.—This gentleman we are not sufficiently acquainted with to inform our readers as to his political antecedents, but from the assurance of honorable gentlemen we are enabled to say that he is a Democrat of the Jackson school; is a thorough patriot, and extremely sensitive as to the duties which are required of him by his country. He is well fitted for the office of Clerk, and will doubtless be elected.

E. M. Banvard—Is our present able and efficient Treasurer. It seems as though he was made expressly for the office of Treasurer of Placer county, being strictly honest, and one of the most capable in the State; is always pleasant and accommodating; a good, reliable Democrat, has the esteem and respect of all who know him, and the public funds have never lessened while in his keeping, but the money is always found correct, at whatever time the Board of Examiners have seen fit to count it. We know he is honest and the people cannot do better than to keep him.

William H. Patton—Was for three years one of the Supervisors of this county, during which time, the affairs of the county which had been in a confused state were, by his timely and judicious suggestions, righted and assumed that order and regularity by which we paid a large debt, and secured to the Treasury coffers a handsome surplus. He is temperate, attentive, and one of the best accountants in the State, qualifications which eminently fit him for the office of Recorder.

Jo. Hamilton.—Is our present District Attorney, and a more competent man never filled that office. He is a thorough lawyer, and is one of the best advocates in the State. Understands everything thoroughly which appertains to his duties, and fewer criminals escape after Jo. Hamilton has had his say than is usual in the common and perplexing delays of the law. Our readers will doubtless have an opportunity of hearing him during the summer and those who refuse to be convinced are nothing but abolitionists of the deepest dye.

D. W. Hammond.—Is the nominee of the party for Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. H. is well fitted for the office, having taught school for ten years, and occupied the position of Superintendent for two terms in other States. Is at present occupied in teaching in this place. Is extremely zealous in the cause of education, and would exert himself to aid the cause in every possible manner, but his present duties coupled with his financial affairs will preclude his traveling through the county to electioneer with the people.

Charles T. Palmer.—Is at present our Public Administrator, but by the action of a corrupt partizan Legislature, he, with the balance of our present officials are compelled to submit their claims to the people a second time for office, before the time for which they were elected has half expired. Mr. Palmer is an upright business man, and no fault can be found of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

E. Clement Uren—Is a resident of Dutch Flat, and is a practical surveyor and engineer; possesses more friends where he is personally known than any man we know of who has not been immediately before the people. He is a modest and deserving gentleman, and we hope the people will endorse him, for by so doing they will secure an officer in whom entire reliance can be reposed.

Take the ticket from beginning to end, it is the best that could have possibly been presented. All of the nominees are closely identified with the interests of the county, and the majority of whom, have been weighed in the balance and found to come up to the full standard of competency and strict moral rectitude. Such men, if the voters will consult their welfare, are worthy of their sanction at the ballot-box.

DON'T, PRAY.—The Placer *Herald*, in its last issue very patronizingly says that the convention which met at Auburn last week adopted a platform "that contained a number of sound Democratic sentiments, and seemingly some contradictions." The "contradictions" found their way in the platform, doubtless, on account of the absence of the *Herald* man.—That paper then excuses itself for not publishing the platform, but says it "*may* give them at some other time." Pray Mr. *Herald*, don't; the mere fact of the resolutions appearing in your columns will be the ruin of the "sentiments" and proof almost "strong a Holy Writ" of the "soundness" of the "contradictions."

BULL-Y FOR JEEMS.—At the Township Democratic Convention which met at Auburn on the 22d instant, our friend J. P. Bull, of the *Advocate*, was unanimously nominated by the Convention for one of the Justices of the Peace for Township No. 3. Bull, we congratulate you, but don't let that fellow of the *Banner* know anything about it, or he'll say you are a man of "no aspirations."

"Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous than all the damned."
"I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, vainness, babbling drunkenness,
Or any taint of vice, whose strong corruption
Inhabits our frail blood."

The above, every man of the least honor or feeling will fully endorse, and those who, by their low cunning and sycophancy obtain an interest in the feelings of honorable men will ever be regarded as wanting in those finer feelings which tend to cement friendships and regulate that confidence and integrity so necessary to the welfare of good society. There are few persons who have attained the years of manhood who have not been guilty of some indiscretion, and towards whom it would be unjust, as well as uncharitable to arraign at the bar of morality. It has been conceded, we believe, that all persons should be weighed according to their actions, and this test we are willing to abide by. In a late number of the Merced *Banner*, the *supposed* editor, *Robert J. Steele*, takes occasion to bespatter the editor of this paper with a tirade of his filthy and rascally abuse. He says he has known us "for many long years—knew us in Santa Fe." That is true. He further says that we are "the type of meanness." But he fails to tell his readers in what our "meanness" consists, and as we are willing to furnish all the information in our power we will supply what he has omitted: It was mean in us, (we admit the fact in penitence) to receive him, an ingrate, into our employ and confidence at the time he was a fugitive from Columbia, Tuolumne county. It was mean in us to be such an idiot as to place any confidence in his solemn assurances when he told us he owned the office of the Columbia *Gazette*, and enticed us to take two or three trips to that place to sell it, when Mr. Yancey held a mortgage on the material for his labor, and afterwards sold it. It was mean in us to intercede for his good treatment by the officers who arrested him on a true bill found by the grand jury of Tuolumne county. It was mean in us to furnish this "pink" of honesty with means to successfully defend himself whilst in jail in Sonora. It was mean in us not to let the people of this county know that the people of Columbia was only prevented from hanging this man on a certain occasion by the intervention of the officers of the law. It was mean in us not to allow this fellow to swindle us out of two hundred and eighty-three dollars after he had already performed that feat to the tune of five hundred, and would have been successful had it not been for the manly stand taken by Philip Lynch, of the Placer *Courier*, who refused to pay him the last payment on the *Courier* office until the mortgage which we held was satisfied. It was mean in us not to inform Mr. Hamilton—and we acknowledge this with sorrow—that Steele was about to receive two hundred dollars when we knew he owed Mr. Hamilton some five hundred dollars. It was mean in us not to receive all his business in this county and settle it for the purpose of defrauding those he owed, when he wrote to us to do so at Auburn, just before he left for Snelling. It was and is mean in us not to allow his vile abuse and falsehood to pass unnoticed. These are the acts of "meanness" of which we have been guilty towards this man. Because he has seen fit to prove recreant to his obligations he complains of us that we do not coincide with him; for the proof of the above assertion we refer the curious to the Association of Odd Fellows at Columbia, from which he was expelled; to the Temperance organization at Auburn, from which he received a like treatment, and last, though not least, his bitter enmity to the government under which he was raised and from which he has been but too well treated. These things we regret to be compelled to make public, as we are willing to give every man a chance to reform who is so inclined.

This is no quarrel of our seeking, and we are only defending ourself from what we know to be vile calumny. So far as Hall's portion of the article is concerned, it is simply false. We had nothing to do with the employment of hands for the *True Republican*, and he knew it, for his name is signed to the contract, entered into by the persons who published it, as a witness.—That there was a Republican paper printed in our office is true, but that we had any interest in the proceeds farther than the use of our material, is *not* true, and this contemptible libeller knew it. If this proves us a Republican, we are one. But it appears to us the same rule would hold good to make us a secessionist, for we printed the States' Rights *Democrat* for Steele, in our office, too, for which we were paid in a broken down, winded horse. The only difference so far as *we* are concerned is, we were never paid for the use of our material by the Republicans, and got a mean horse from the Secessionist. We have Hall's receipt in full for all we ever owed him. So far as we being indebted to Hall thirty dollars, the thing is ridiculous, he could never remain sober long enough to earn it. Now we are done with these cattle.

RICH COPPER.—We were shown, not long since, a piece of copper ore by Wallace Nichols, of this place, taken from a claim in which he is interested in near Timbuctoo which assays 25 per cent. He has some 200 feet in the claim, and we are really glad to hear of his good fortune.

Some of our citizens have located copper claims near this place which are said to prospect well; the "indications" being such as to encourage the working.

☞ IT is "reported" by telegraph that General Hooker has been superceded by the appointment of John Maed, of New York, to the command of the army of the Potomac. Where Mead learned military tactics, or how the powers that be ever came to select him as a military commander we have no means of knowing; probably the immense business he done in the daguerreotype line in New York fitted him to take charge of an army. However, we don't intend to fret about this "telegraph," for we consider it similar to a "steamboat."

I. O. O. F.—At a regular meeting of Olive Lodge No. 81, held at their hall on June 24th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. C. Richmond, N. G.; F. Burckhalter, .V G; J. T. Mathewson, Rec. Sec.; Allen Towle, Per. Sec.; R. Hudepohl, Treas.; J. M. Childs, Librarian.

MORE RASCALITY.—The venal, corrupt and slanderous sheet ycleped the Sacramento *Union*, in noticing the nominees of the Democratic party of this county takes occasion to dub them as "Copperheads," with its usual disregard of all truth and decency. Where the gentlemen who have been nominated are known the falsehood of the abolition organ will only create a contemptuous smile for the senseless slander attempted, but in other quarters where the character of the Sacramento *Union* is not as well known as here, the assertion may be believed, but in our county nearly every man is aware of the falsity of the charge; and none will have the assurance to deny the corruption and venalty of that paper who has noticed its course for the past six years in regard to parties and measures. This corrupt organ of a rotten and depraved party classes all persons as traitors, "copperheads," and "secessionists," who have the manliness to condemn what their good judgment and sense of justice assures them is wrong; every man who has the independence to refuse a blind acquiescence in the measures of Mr. Lincoln and Horace Greeley come in for a full share of this papers anathemas. This is the way that this disunion organ, and those who hire it to slander their opponents, operate.

It appears to be an understood way with the abolition party of this county to circulate themselves among the Democracy and gratuitously offer to vote for this or that person if nominated. Picking out others, however, whose qualities as good citizens and sound Union men have never been doubted by their own party—to cast their slurs upon, and make their insinuations about, saying "So and so are good men, but Mr. —— is not Union enough for me." Thereby casting a suspicion upon a gentleman, "the latches of whose shoes they are unworthy to unloose." In doing this they endeavor to manufacture a character for themselves of strict justice and impartiality, all the while snickering in their sleeves at the verdancy of those they are deceiving. They pretend to the greatest honesty, and labor to convince the unsophisticated that their only object in life is to aid in the sustenance of the Constitution and the laws, and the perpetuity of the Union, while, in fact, they are attempting to pull down the Constitution, disrupt the Union and inaugurate anarchy and confusion. These men have shown themselves unfit to have the control of affairs any longer, and it behooves the people of our county to hurl them from the places they have disgraced by their illiberal views and tyrannical actions, and replace them with such men as are known to entertain feelings in harmony with the institutions of our country.

A NEW TOWN.—A new town to be called Wilson, has been laid out in the lower portion of this county, and is being rapidly built up.—A correspondent of a Sacramento paper writes as follows:

The location of this town was made about the 1st of June, by Eugene Gillespie and G. W. Colby, both old Sacramentans, and the site surveyed in blocks, as in Sacramento. The streets are named in the same manner, and numerous lots were disposed of to parties, who commenced immediately to erect places of business.—There has been nothing but a perfect din of saws, hammers and other noises consequent on the starting of a new place.

The situation is really a beautiful one—on an elevated flat, surrounded by small hills, well wooded with oaks interspersed with pines, while the town itself is covered with fine shade trees. Water will be introduced in a day or two through iron pipes from a spring above, affording all a liberal supply of that necessary article.

The surrounding country is rich in minerals—copper, silver, lead, coal, etc., and is being prospected pretty thoroughly. In this district, "Garden Bar," 2,500 claims have been recorded, and among those who have struck it rich are the following: Wilson Company, thirty per cent. sixty feet down; Auburn Company; One Hundred and seventy-four Consolidation Company; Grass Valley Company; Express Company; Fifty-one Union Company, and Eight Company.

The town is to be duly christened on next Saturday by a "grand barbacue." A whole roast ox, several sheep, pigs, poultry, and all the other surroundings, with liquids in abundance, will be provided, and an invitation is extended to the press to be present and lend eclat to the occasion.

STATE TREASURY.—The following were the balances in the State Treasury at the close of business, June 27th:

General Fund	$26,346 47
School Fund	87,361 84
Hospital Fund	15,310 27
Library Fund	319 78
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	53,112 86
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860	499 79
Swamp Land Fund	7,632 74
State School Land Fund	8,282 69
Estates of Deceased Persons	176 69
Seminary Fund	2,290 43
Public Building Fund	295 03
National Tax Fund	24,592 78
Legislative Fund	703 75
Military Recruiting Fund	2,695 65
Capitol Fund	64 36
Total	$227,096 94

Controller's warrants on State Treasurer to No. 4,686 will be paid on presentation.

COMPLIMENTARY.—President Lincoln, says "Castine," pronounced the Union resolutions of which the Hon. W. H. Sears of this county was the author and introducer, and which passed the last legislature, as the best that had come to his notice. That is a compliment from a high source for a very deserving gentleman and most efficient legislator.—*Nevada Transcript.*

That "compliment" would be probably considered doubtful by men of greater intellect.

RAILROAD.—Mr. Judah, the Cheif Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, informs us that twenty-five miles of the road will be in running order by December, and by the next fall the balance of the fifty miles. This will bring the depot to about fifteen miles of Dutch Flat, when our people can take a trip to Sacramento and back the same day. We believe the good time *is* coming.

☞ By the bye, Boust, have you read the Merced *Banner* of June 20th? It contains a mirror.—*Cor. Placer Courier.*

Yes, Sir.—And we must say that it contains nearly as much scurilous matter as your communication of the 23rd. We think if you would pay a little more attention to the charges brought against you by the District Attorney of this county, in the District Court, for appropriating the public money while you were in office, and *some* attention to the clearing up of your embezzling transactions while in office in Sacramento county, you would have less time to devote in writing scandalous articles about your betters. That "mirror" would give *you* a true reflection, probably, of all your transactions.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senators,
HON. CHARLES C. DUDLEY,
Of Iowa Hill.
ELISHA L. BRADLEY,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Assemblymen,
STEPHEN A. BOUTWELL,
Of the Plains,
DANA PERKINS,
Of Auburn Station.
JAMES C. BALL,
Of the Plains.

For County Judge,
H. FITZSIMMONS,
Of Forest Hill.

For Sheriff,
HENRY GOODING,
Of Auburn.

For Clerk,
A. HUNTLEY,
Of Forest Hill.

For Treasurer,
E. M. BANVARD,
Of Auburn.

For Recorder,
WILLIAM H. PATTON,
Of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney,
JO. HAMILTON,
Of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
D. W. HAMMOND,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator,
CHARLES T. PALMER,
Of Auburn.

For Coroner,
THOMAS SHANLEY,
Of Rock Creek.

For County Surveyer,
E. CLEMENT UREN,
Of Dutch Flat.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of eight executions to me directed and deliverad on the first day of July 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 3, Placer county, California, upon eight judgments rendered on the 15th day of May, 1862, in the court of H. Fellows, who was then an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for Township No. 4, county and State aforesaid, one judgment in favor of Jacob G. Doublebciss, and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, for the sum of eighty-three dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Pizanti and against Josepe Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, and for costs taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of Edmund Dieckman and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of two hundred dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also one judgment in favor of George Hahn and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of fifty-four dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Webber and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Shultz and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of Frederick Boudware and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of two hundred dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Tinkan and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of ninety-four twety-five one-hundredths dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars All of which said and described judgments were transferred by the judgment creditors to E. L. Bradley on the 22nd day of May A. D. 1862, and by virtue of said executions I have this day levied upon as the property of the said Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, and will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises near the town of Dutch Flat.

On Friday, 24th day of July, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said defendants Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach had on the 15th day of May A. D. 1862, or have since acquired in and to the following described property, to-wit: One mining claim known as the "Yankee company's" claim, lying, being and situate on Thompson Hill in the Dutch Flat Mining District, Township No. 4, Placer county, California, and bounded on the west by the Union and Star company's claims; on the north by the Young America company's claim; on the east by the Blue Cut company's claim, and on the south by the Dutch Flat Ravine, said claim fronting on Dutch Flat Ravine one hundred and fifty-five feet, and running back into the hill the distance of four hundred and thirty-four feet. Also, three cabins, situated on the above described ground, together with sloices, sluice boxes, tunnels, penstocks, hose, hose pipe, mining tools, rights and water privileges belonging to said Yankee company's mining ground, with the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

All of which said and described property I shall sell as aforesaid or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgments together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable,
Dated, July 1st 1863.—tds. Township No. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons that we will not be responsible for any contracts made in our name or on our account by one George Hahn for borrowed money or for any tools, provisions, or labor done on a certain mining claim located below Lower Canon Creek on the North Fork of the American river, said claim was formerly owned by John Weiss, and at present by the undersigned.

JACOB KEUNZLEY & CO.
June 30, 1863. 3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of the order of the Probate Court of the county of Placer in the State of California, made on the 27th day of April A. D. 1863, in the matter of the estate of Robert M. Trim deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in parcels, and subject to confirmation by said court, on Saturday the 27th day of June A. D. 1863, at eleven o'clock of said day in front of the office of Hall & Allen, in the town of Dutch Flat, in the said county of Placer, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise acquired in and to the following described parcels of land and property, situated, lying and being in the said town of Dutch Flat and county of Placer, to-wit: One ranch known as Trim's garden, situated on the south side of the Dutch Flat ravine and bounded on the north-east by a lot formerly owned by Thomas Bowden, now by John Foster, on the south-west by a lot owned by Wm. Rogers, on the north by and fronting on the said ravine about four hundred and eighty feet, and extending back southerly, the same width between the lots of Foster and Rogers five hundred feet. Also, the undivided one-fourth part of a certain stable and lot, known as the Empire Livery Stable, in the said town of Dutch Flat, situated on the south side of Main street, and fronting thirty feet thereon and extending back the same width one hundred feet more or less to the Dutch Flat ravine, bounded on the east by a lot owned by Mrs John Uren and on the west by lot owned by Wm. Uren, and now occupied by T. J. Sloan as a livery stable. Also, a certain mining claim situated on Gray's Hill in the Dutch Flat mining district, in said county, and known as the Late and Early mining ground, bounded by Cole & Co's mining ground on the east, and extending westerly and fronting on the Dutch Flat ravine two hundred feet from the west corner of Cole & Co.'s mining ground, the north-west corner of Cole & Co.'s ground being the east corner of the said Late and Early mining claim, and extending west from said corner two hundred feet.

The terms of sale, cash; twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, the balance on confirmation of sale by said probate court; deed at expense of purchaser.

ALLEN TOWLE,
Administrator of R. M. Trim deceased.
Dutch Flat, May 27th, 1863.—1m

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 11, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALLEN TOWLE, Administrator.
June 27th, 1863. td

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan 20 tf

NATIONAL HOTEL.

(One door above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office)

MAIN STREET,

J. A. Shoemaker, ... Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTFULly call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his hotel which has recently been renovated, refitted and refurnished, at considerable expense, and is now, in point of accommodations, second to none in the mountains. The rooms are pleasantly and comfortably arranged and well ventilated.

Board, per Week, ... $6 00

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords of every variety in their season.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Patrons to this house may rest assured that no conveniences common in any hotel in this State will be found wanting. April 9.—tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.
may 14-tf

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

NOTICE.

H. C. HARVEY & CO., HAVING DISPOSED of their entire stock to Mr. A. H. Davis, would notify all persons having claims against the old firm to present them immediately, and those indebted to them by note, account or otherwise will please call and settle their indebtedness with Wm. Hooper who is alone authorized to settle the business of H. C. Harvey & Co.

May 19, 1863.—4t H. C. HARVEY,
WM. HOOPER.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE ..... Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating ear tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.—tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, ... Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.
April 17-tf.

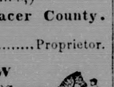
EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN ..... Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best



SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers.—This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. nov13-tf.

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(Opposite the Brewery.)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder booots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.
Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.—3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contratets.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

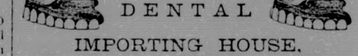
Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	Jayne's, Lee's and
125 lbs Chloroform	McLane's Pills
106 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	100 doz Lyon's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	90 Cases best Olive Oil
1100 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	3000 lbs Sal Soda
800 galls Camphene	60 bbls Resin
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1100 galls Linseed Oil	10 bbls Marble Dust
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	20 bbls Whiting
800 galls Castor Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
Origanum, Peppermint	100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
Sprue and Almonds	1000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼, ½ and 1lb papers
Paint Brushes	2500 lbs Borax
White wash Brushes	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
Hair Brushes,	One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
Tooth Brushes	
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lampblack	20 bbls Dye woods
20 bbls Irish Moss	Varnishes of all kinds
10 cases Isinglass;	
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.	

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.



DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers.
Gum Teeth, large assort't.	Steel and Wire Handled
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Pluggers and Scalers,
gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Watt's Crystal Foil and	Wheels,
Sponge Gold,	Grind Stones and Polish
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Powders,
Gold Plate and Solder.	Lathes,
Dental chairs & head rests.	Mouth Mirrors, different
Forceps, a large variety,	patterns.
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Purgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and	Ayers Pills.
Yellow Dock,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.
jn18-tf

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders lef. with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

THE FOURTH, the ever glorious fourth, will be celebrated in this place in a manner commensurate with the patriotism of a few of the people. Outsiders invited to participate, and bring their dinners. The Home guards we learn will fire a national salute at day-break, noon and sundown, and will practice during the day with their rifles. This company, by the bye, make a very soldierly appearance.

BENEFIT DINNER.—The ladies—God bless 'em, will give a public dinner on the Fourth for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Maddux, at the Grey Hound Saloon. The price of the dinner is fixed at one dollar per head. Every delicacy, with all the subtantials, will be spread before those who will take dinner there. We suggest that every hotel and restaurant in town neglect to serve any dinner to their customers on that day, in order to give the ladies a chance. By this means, they will be giving their cooks and waiters the fourth, and be also aiding a praiseworthy object. What do you say? Dinner by the ladies from two to four.

THE FAIR.—We hope the ladies and gentlemen of our town will not neglect to attend the Fair to come off at the Theatre to-morrow evening. We learn that there will be an extensive array of fancy articles exposed for sale, and any quantity of refreshments, etc., to regale those who are able to find a piece or two in their pockets. As the proceeds of this enterprise are to be devoted to the aid of the sick "without regard to sect or nationality," we hope the attendance will be large. Admission, Free.—The following named ladies compose the several committees:

Committee of Arrangements.—Miss Herbert, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Thomas.

Sub Committees.—Mrs. Trask, Mrs. Seffens, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Plummer, Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. S. White, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Calderwood, Mrs. Swansen, Mrs. Priest, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Fry, Miss Kate O'Boy, Miss Amos, Miss Willard, Miss Houser, Miss Arnold, Miss Kopp, Miss Wheeland, Miss Aiken, Miss Hyman, Miss Mary Sloan, Miss N. Sloan.

The Post Office Department expect a large Mail by the Golden Age.

☞ THE Republicans contend that Mr. Lincoln is the *Government* of the United States, and *rail* against all who dare question the truth of their assertions. It is just about as sensible, says an exchange, to contend that an organ-grinder is the organ. With equal propriety we think, might they assert, that if Mr. Lincoln took a pinch of snuff it would sneeze the nation; or, if Mr. Chase's nose was tickled with a straw, the entire people would be convulsed with laughter; or, put a pair of tight boots on Mr. Wells, the nation would limp, and by Mr. Blair taking too much cognac, all the people would stagger. P-r-e-p-o-s-t-e-r-o-u-s.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The committee of arrangements of Sacramento have selected our late fellow-townsman, Albert Hart, to read the Declaration of Independence on the coming fourth. Hart can do it as well as any one Persevere Hart, and you'll get to be a man yet before your mother.

☞ FROM the reticence of the papers which parade eastern news so voluminously usually, we are disposed to think there has been terrible fighting at or near Vicksburg during the past three or four days. Wonder which side got the best of it?

☞ REMEMBER the Lord thy God in the days of thy youth.

THE CITY OF VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg is the capital of Warren county, Miss., which county is bounded north-east by Yazoo county, east and south by the Big Black river, west by the Mississippi river, and north-west by the Yazoo river. The surface of the soil is rough and hilly on the east. Almost the entire area between the Yazoo river and Vicksburg is covered with close timber, chiefly of stunted size, mostly interwoven with luxurious undergrowth, and interspersed with numerous bayous, creeks and swamps. The city of Vicksburg is built upon a hill or bluff, the highest point of which is between two and three hundred feet above the Mississippi. The Walnut Hills, a little above Vicksburg, rise boldly, with alternate swells and gullies, to a height of five hundred feet, and form one of the most striking views the trrveler meets with on the lower Mississippi. Below the city are Terrill's Bluffs, which likewise present an imposing appearance. All the commanding points on the hills have been strongly fortified, both in the front and rear of the town. Vicksburg contained a resident population, before the war commenced, of nearly 5,000 people. It has a Court House, five or six churches, three academies, a theatre, three printing offices, and several public and private schools. In ordinary times an active business is done here in the preparation of lumber and building materials by saw mills, shingle factories and brick yards. In 1860 about 100,000 bales of cotton were shipped to New Orleans, the city being the depot of all the Yazoo country. Vicksburg, and not Charleston, was really the first place where rebel cannon belched forth. On the 13th of January, 1861, four days after Mississippi seceded, the Quitman Battery, which had been sent to Vicksburg by Gov. Pettus, was planted on the bluff, and fired a shot across the bow of the steamboat A. O. Tyler—a vessel which has since been transformed into a gunboat, and done good service on the Nississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. After that a Custom House was established at Ncine's Landing, where, for a short time, restrictions were placed upon the navigation of our great inland aquatic high-way. The women of Vicksburg were among the most savage of the feminine secessionists of the South, going so far, we believe, as to organize a company of "Home Guards," the real object of which was, by a peculiar kind of coercion, to operate upon the male portion of the population, and drive the men off to the war.—*St. Louis Republican.*

STATE NEWS.

[EXTRACTED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

A SON of Thomas Coleman, aged six years, fell from a boat at Benecia wharf on the 20th ult., and was drowned.

THE body of a teamster, named John Saxton, was found in Pacheco's Pass, on Sunday morning, 21st ult., which bore evidence that he had been lassoed, stabbed, and beaten with a club, in a most horrible manner, but a short time previous. The deceased was known to have about two hundred dollars in money with him on the day of his death.

AT Eureka City, Sierra county, lately, one S. Woods shot a Chileno while the latter was engaged in robbing sluices.

A FIRE broke out in the house occupied by the Donoghues, in Nevada, June 27th, which was completely destroyed.

A MAN named Bevans, a toll bridge keeper between Laporte and Port Wine, was attacked in his house on the night of June 20th, by a robber and badly beaten. His wife came to his assistance with an axe and knocked him senseless. The fellow recovered after a while and made his escape.

DEPUTY SHERIFF Gardiner died at Monterey, June 26th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by himself while under mental aberration.

A man named Crow was murdered at Gold Hill, June 25th, by one Frank Johns, a noted desperado. The murderer escaped.

A Mexican named Santoe Gomez was killed on Sunday morning, June 28th, at Stockton, by a *peisano* named Incarnacion Cordere.

A man named Barney Gallagher was killed by the caving of a bank where he was mining, near San Andreas, on Thursday, June 25th. He leaves a family.

Lately the house of one Griswold, at Little Humbug Valley, on the Beckworth Pass Road, was destroyed by fire, and Griswold burned to death The circumstances connected with it are wrapped in mystery, and suspicion of foul play is rife.

We are informed that a ranchman named Ryerson, residing on Craig's ranch, on the Cosumnes, near Hicks', was thrown from a horse and killed on Saturday last.

A YOUNG TICKET.—The candidates of the Union party for State officers, as a class, says the *Alta*, are young men. F. F. Lowe is about 33; Machin is 40; Shannon is 36; Higby, the oldest on the ticket, is 49; Cole, about 40; Pacheco, 31; McCullough, 28; Houghton, 37; Swett, 33; Harriman, 30; Redding, about 45; Oulton, 31; Clayes, about 30; Taylor, 35. The average is 36 years. The candidates for the Supreme Bench are of course older, and the average of their ages is about 45.

THE rebels despise a Northern copperhead infinitely worse than they do an "abolitionist," says the Albany Evening *Journal*, a negro paper. Very well; the Abolitionists are the allies of the rebels, while the "copperheads" are not.

THE annual pow wow of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in New York city, the 12th, was the occasion of the usual amount of blasphemy against the Constitution—and resolutions repeating the allegation that it is a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell!" One of the speakers "thanked God for the war." Of course.

GENERAL BURNSIDE orders that the press and public men shall "avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives."—*Exchange.*

Send the old granny a petticoat and a smelling-bottle. His nerves need strengthening.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, June 29th, the wife of JOSEPH WORMINGTON of a son.

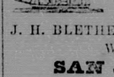
PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE!

CONNECTING

California and New York,

Via Nicaragua.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.



The fast and favorite double engine steamship,

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN,.....Commander.

Will be dispatched for

SAN JUAN DEL SUR

From Mission street wharf,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Punctually,

On Thursday, July 23d, 1863.

Connecting at Greytown with the swift steamship

AMERICA,

2,500 TONS.

Reduced Rates of passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route.

These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

A man of experience sent on each steamer to take charge of baggage and of ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information or Passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 407 Washington street,

Jan. 29-td Opposite the Postoffice.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE, THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATED by an act entitled "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of the county of Placer" approved April 6th A. D. 1863, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M Banvard the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 23d day of June A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day, the amounts in the several county funds as specified below: Namely,

County Fund	$26,180 48
Redemption do	887 48
Hospital do	2,776 16
School do	868 20
do Districts	4,027 89
Road do	1,488 08
County Judge's Fund	123 43
County Clerk's do	104 40
Indian do	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total	$36,614 66

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of thirty-six thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty six cents.

JO. HAMILTON, Dis't. Att'y.
H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
M. FANNON,
JAS. R. ROGERS, Supervisors.
D. W. MADDEN.

{ I. R. S. } { 10 cts. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Placer county this twenty-third day of June A. D. 1863.

R. R. PATTON, Notary Public.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT it is my intention to apply to the Board of Supervisors of Placer county, at their next regular session, for the renewal of a license to keep a toll bridge at Ford's Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, for footmen and horses. J. E. WARNER.

June 3, 1863. 4t.

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 1863.-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.

F. BURCKHALTER, Rec. Sec. ja1-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER. P. M.

A SURE THING.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the possessor against the possibility of any Private Complaints. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in his profession, and accumulated a fortune in the State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world at least, blessed with pure and uncontaminated blood, a good constitution, a fortune in itself, and perfectly free from that Scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practised in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his success as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (enclosing one dollar, with stamp to pay return postage,) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are referred to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, by his motto, *no cure, no pay*, to fulfill his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜

May 21-tf

A. HOWARD. CHARLEY THOMAS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

EUROPEAN STYLE.

(FORMERLY THE ANTELOPE.)

MAIN, ABOVE STOCKTON STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS, OLD RESIDENTS OF of Dutch Flat, and experienced in the Hotel and Restaurant business, take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have opened the above place and intend keeping it in pure city style, and trust their efforts will meet with public favor. This house will be kept open day and night.

Meals served at all hours.

Boarders taken by the Week, Day or Single Meal.

N. B. The patrons of our house can rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in furnishing all the deliencies in their season, viz:

Fresh Vegetables, Daily.
Fresh and prepared Fruits.
Fresh Oysters and Clams,

from the shell or cooked in any style desired.

Green Turtle, Turkey, Pigeon, Chicken, Quail, Partridge, Hare, Squirrel, etc.,

all of which will be furnished in as good style as can be found in the State.

Don't forget the place, opposite Harvey & Hooper's old stand, Main street. You will always be sure to get your money's worth. HOWARD & THOMAS.

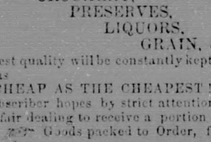
April 2.-3m

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES, STOVES,



TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

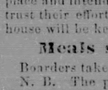
Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates.

ap10-tf

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.



Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What CheerHouse," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. WM. HAMILTON,

Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE,

DEALERS IN

Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.

DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUM,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.—tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,

Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

FRESH LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to

Jan. 1.-tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.-tf

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

THOMAS BOYCE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON.

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26,-3m

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets, Between Montgomery and Sansome

San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern. Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET. SAN FRANCISCO. dec1-6m.

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot,

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE RED-TION IN PRI ES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long, No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or Sweet,	S. Jago Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster.
1 & 2 mixed, Granulated.	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

an Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVRETISEMENTS

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations,

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,

R. HALL & CO.,

se110-6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Importers and Publishers.

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

(Lecount's Building,)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Holiday Goods,

We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Gift Books and Annuals

For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Photograph Albums,

FOR THE CENTER TABLE,

In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold-plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage or Birthday Gifts.

Auto-Photagraph Albums,

Photo-Albums of Pictures and Poetry,

Photo-Bibles and Prayer-Books

Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

Superb Family Bibles,

ELEGANTLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED—printed with new and beautiful type, on the finest paper—and bound in the most substantial manner with massive Clasps and Ornaments.

PRAYER BOOKS,

In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or richly paneled Morocco, with or without Clasps, or the Pew, Reticule or Pocket.

Elegant and Accurate Editions of the Poets,

In Morocco Antique, from Homer to the more modern Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Proctor, etc., etc.

STANDARD AUTHORS,

Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, D'Israeli, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc.—Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated, Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

WAVERLY NOVELS,

Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.

AMBROTYPE COPIES

—OF—

Fine Pictures and Statuary,

Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonnas, and Gems from Murillo, Corregio, De La Roche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

Juvenile Books,

Including Linen Primers, Moveable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.

To those wishing to purchase Gifts for the coming Holidays, (and nothing is more beautiful or more cherished than an elegant Book), we offer by far the largest stock of fresh and desirable goods in our line, from an

Aldine Edition of the Poets, in 125 vols., 16 mo half calf, extra gilt;

Encyclopedia Brittanica, 8th edition, 22 vols., royal quurto;

Audubon and Bachman's Birds and Animals of America, in 10 vols., royal octavo, Morocco Antique and elegantly colored plates;

Down to the Box of Blocks or Toy Primer. Feeling satisfied from the care used in purchasing and selecting, and from patronage already received, that no one need leave our Establishment without being satisfied in taste and price.

Orders from the Trade and from Parties throughout the Country are respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves to fill them with the utmost care and attention. Any desirable work, pulished within the last forty years, may be found upon our shelves, and at the very lowest rates.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery street.

dec4-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE, NO. 1.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the officers of the town of Dutch Flat shall each give a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approvee by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of their duties, in the following sums, viz:

The Clerk in the sum of five hundred dollars;
" Assessor " five hundred "
" Marshal " one thousand "
" Collector " fifteen hundred "
" Treasurer " two thousand "

and they shall each qualify as provided for in section 5th of the Act of incorporation of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees, to keep a correct record of their proceedings and to perform all duties required of him by the Board of Trustees, properly belonging to the office of Clerk.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk, as ex-officio Assessor to correctly assess all persons residing in, and all property situated within the corporation limits, in such manner as shall hereinafter be provided for by ordinance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to promptly enforce such ordinances as may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees, for the peace, quiet, cleanliness or safety of the town. To arrest and bring to justice all persons violating such ordinances and perform all duties properly belonging to the office of Marshal. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees of all matters appertaining to his office once every three months.

SEC. 5. The Marshal as ex-officio Collector shall promptly collect all monies as hereinafter provided by ordinance, and shall pay all monies so collected to the Treasurer once every two weeks, taking his receipt therefor, which receipt he shall file with the town Clerk. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the town, and shall pay out the same only on an order signed by the President of the Board of Trustees and the town Clerk. And he shall keep a book in which he shall make entries from time to time of all monies received by him for the town, and of all orders paid by him, drawn and signed as aforesaid. And said book shall show at all times the amount of money (if any) in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the town, and he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months, of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the watchman to be on the street, within the corporation limits of the town, between the hours of nine o'clock P. M., and five o'clock A. M., and he is hereby made a conservator of the Peace during his hours of duty, and shall have and is hereby granted the power of arresting and bringing to justice all riotous and disorderly persons, and all persons whom he may find violating the laws of the State or any of the town ordinances, during the hours when he is on duty.

SEC. 8. The watchman shall receive a salary of seventy-five dollars per month for his services, which shall be paid out of the town treasury, and he shall receive in addition one-half of the fees for making arrests of persons, as provided for in section 7 of this ordinance; the other half of said fees going to the town treasury. And the fees for making arrests shall be the same as the fees of the Marshal in like cases.

Provided, that unless the parties arrested by the watchman, as provided in section 7 of this ordinance, shall be convicted before the Recorder or Justice of the Peace, he shall receive for making such arrests no fees whatever.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS. *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A RECORDER'S COURT IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Justice of the Peace residing and holding his office within the corporate limits of the town, is hereby appointed and empowered to exercise all the powers of Recorder for said town, to try and determine all issues, offences, and violations of any of the ordinances which have been or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees of said town of Dutch Flat, and to perform such other duties as may be consistent with his office as Recorder, as specified in the act of the Legislature for the incorporation of towns.

SEC. 2 The Recorder shall be required to give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with two good and sufficient surities to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of his duties as Recorder, and shall qualify in like manner as the town officers, as provided for in section 1st of ordinance No. 1.

SEC. 3. All monies collected by the Recorder for fines, or on suits, shall be paid into the Treasury on the first Monday of each month, and for an omission to do so he may be proceeded against upon his bond in the name of the corporation, in the manner authorized by law, in the failure of such officer to pay over money so collected.

SEC. 4. The Recorder shall receive for his services the same amount of fees as are or may be hereafter allowed Justices of the Peace in Placer county for like services.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

AN ORDINANCE TO ASSESS AND COLLECT A TAX IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be and is hereby levied upon all assessable and taxable property within the corporate limits of the town of Dutch Flat, a tax of one quarter of one per cent.; and upon every white male inhabitant of twenty-one years and upwards, residing within the corporate limits of the town, a poll tax of one dollar per annum, and upon every able bodied male, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, residing within the limits of the town, a road tax of two dollars per annum, said road tax to be faithfully applied to road and street purposes, with the corporation limits.

SEC. 2. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Assessor of the town of Dutch Flat, to proceed immediately after the publication of this ordinance to assess the taxes on property and polls as provided in section 1st. He shall take down alphabetically the name of each person, and desbribe the property assessed, with the valuation thereof, and he shall complete said assessment and return his assessment roll to the town Clerk on or before the 20th day of June A. D. 1863, and on or before the 20th day of June each succeeding year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the town Clerk on or before the 1st day of July 1863, and on or before the 1st day of July each year thereafter to furnish to the Collector a correct assessment roll, with the amount of taxes correctly computed to each person, and the whole amount of said taxes shall be by him added up and the total amount thereof charged against said Collector in an account to be kept by said Clerk, and the Clerk shall from time to time credit the Collector with the amounts paid by him to the Treasurer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Collector to collect from each and every person the amount of taxes hereby assessed and for that purpose he may accompany the Assessor and demand from each citizen at the time of being assessed the amount of taxes thus levied, and when a copy of said roll is furnished him he shall mark thereon the word *Paid* opposite the name of the person thus paying, and shall proceed to collect the remainder of said taxes and complete the collection thereof, by the 1st day of August A. D. 1863, and the 1st day of August each year thereafter. And if by the said time there shall remain upon said assessment roll any delinquent tax-payers, he shall make out a correct list thereof, with a description of the property, the amount of assessment, and the amount of taxes due thereon, and shall return the same to the Clerk or the Board of Trustees

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees, upon the order of the Board, to proceed after the return of said delinquent list, to file in the Justice's court of Township No. 4, proper complaints against said delinquents, each separately, setting forth the fact of the levying of the tax, the assessing of the property, the demand for payment of said tax and the refusal or failure of the parties to pay the same, and he shall prosecute the same to judgment, and said suits shall be brought in the name of the inhabitants of the town of Dutch Flat, and he shall procure the issuing of execution thereon, and the collection of said judgment in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws of this State, and the judgment thus acquired shall be a lien upon all the real estate of the parties delinquent, but the personal property (if any) of said delinquent shall first be exhausted, before the enforcement of said lien against the real estate of said delinquent.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for the owners of swine to allow the said animals to run at large in any of the streets, alleys or highways of the town of Dutch Flat. And any swine running at large as aforesaid, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to cause any and all swine found running at large in violation of this ordinance, to be confined in a secure enclosure, and therein detained, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. When any swine shall have been impounded, as provided in Section 2d of this ordinance, and shall have remained unreleased for the space of twenty-four hours, the Marshal shall post notices of such fact in at least three public places within the limits of the town, and said notices shall contain a general description of the swine so impounded, and shall announce that said animal or animals if not released as hereinafter provided, will be sold by him at public sale, to the highest bidder, at such time and place as shall be specified in said notice, which time shall be at least twenty-four hours after posting such notice.

SEC. 4. At the time and place, mentioned in the aforesaid notice, the Marshal shall proceed to sell the impounded animal or animals, described in said notice, to the highest bidder for *Cash*, and after deduct ng the sums specified in section 5 of this ordinance, he shall pay the residue, if any there be, to the owners of said animal or animals, if to him known, but if unknown, then he shall pay such residue to the town Treasurer.

SEC. 5. For each animal impounded, posted and sold, as above provided, the Marshal shall retain of the proceeds of the sale as follows, viz: For each animal over the weight of fifty pounds, three dollars, of which he may retain the sum of two dollars for his own services, and shall pay the other one dollar into the town treasury. And for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds, he shall retain the sum of one dollar for his own services, and the residue, if any there be, he shall pay into the town treasury. *Provided*, that at any time before the time fixed in the above mentioned notice for the sale of such animal or animals, the owner or owners thereof may redeem it or them by paying to the Marshal for each animal over the weight of fifty pounds two dollars, and for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds one dollar, of which amount the Marshal may retain one half for his own services, and shall pay the other half into the town Treasury.

SEC. 6. The Marshal shall keep a book to be called a "pound book" in which he shall enter, at the time, a memorandum of all sales under this ordinance, together with a general description of each animal sold, and the price received therefor.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect on and after June 10th, 1863.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

AN ORDINANCE TO COLLECT A TAX ON DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. A tax of three dollars per annum is hereby levied on each dog found running at large within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat after July 1st 1863.

SEC. 2. Annually on the first Monday of June the Clerk shall deliver to the Treasurer as many metallic tags as may be necessary, and said tags shall be numbered from one to the highest number, and they shall be altered in shape annually so as to be easily designated from the tags issued the preceding year.

SEC. 3. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, the Treasurer shall expose for sale tags as above described, and shall deliver them to any person on the payment of three dollars for each tag delivered.

SEC. 4. Every dog that shall be found running at large within the town limits, after the first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, and not having one of the tags furnished by the Treasurer, according to section 3 of this ordinance, attached to a collar upon its neck, shall be liable to be taken possession of by any person, and it is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to take possession of such dog or dogs so at large without said tax, and shall keep it or them safely in a secure enclosure, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC 5. Any person may obtain the release of any dog or dogs impounded as aforesaid by the payment of three dollars for each dog, which sum said Marshal may retain as his fees, but if such dog or dogs are not so released within forty-eight hours after being impounded, then it shall be lawful, and is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to kill said dog or dogs.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE THEATRES, CIRCUSES, SHOWS AND OTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The owners or managers of every circus, caravan or menagarie, hereafter exhibiting within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat, shall pay to the said town for each performance, a license tax of ten dollars, and the owners or managers of every other public show, exhibition, theatre, concert, or other public performance for which an admission fee is charged, shall pay to the said town for each performance within the said limits, a license tax of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The said tax shall be paid to the Collector or Treasurer of said town, and the officer to whom the said tax is paid, shall give to the person paying the same a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify the amount paid, the character of the exhibition, and the time of the performance thereby licensed.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall open, or conduct, or carry on, or who shall cause to be opened, conducted, or carried on, any of the performances on which a license tax is imposed by the first section of this ordinance, or who shall take any part therein, as manager or actor, without the license tax having been paid, as provided in the 2d section of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, the person so convicted shall pay a fine for each offence of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, the person so convicted, shall be imprisoned for a term of days equal to half the number of dollars of the fine imposed.

SEC. 4. *Provided* nevertheless that nothing in the above sections shall apply to any concert, exhibition, or other public performance given by the citizens of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

☞ Prices from $60 Upwards ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANPED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

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GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower Californir, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people or this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.-tf

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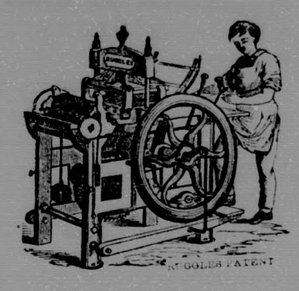

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The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;
OR,
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

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MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,
Private Medical and Surgical Establishment,
Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.
No. 615 Commercial Street,
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CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secrecy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disordere of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, **615** Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, DR. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, **165** Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

TO LADIES

Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for *success* and *skill* warrants him in the assurance of *guaranteeing* to them not only *relief* but perfect *cure.*

DR. J. C. YOUNG

Has been for a series of years a professor of the disorders of Females, and the success attendant upon his treatment has become so well known as to elicit universal approbation.

Ladies who have taken advantage of his skill enjoy *perfect immunity* from a return of their former sufferings.

☞ Communications (by letter or personal interview) perfectly confidential.

Ample Office Accommodations secures the patient against the chance of meeting other than the attendant Physician.

The celebrated Female Remedies, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the *safest and surest* remedies for the complaints for which they are applied.

The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lody should be without these Renovating Agents.

None genuine unless procure yt his office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

☞ Consultation by leter or otherwise free.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! *Preventive Powders for Married Ladies!* New, safe and infallible. The properties of this very celebrated medicine are the most extraordinary kind, preventing conception, without curtailing matrimonial privileges in the least, Most convenient for use, with full directions. Price, Ten Dollars.

FRENCH LUNAR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—After years of use, these Pills stand unrivaled in efficacy! Guaranteed to remove *all obstructions* to which, as a sex, females are liable! No possible injury can arise from their use! Price, $5 per box.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and medical advice of Dr. Young on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Young takes this opportunity of observing that *all letters* are only opened and *replied to by himself*, and as promptly as possible.

The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at **615** Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.